

# ULSTER BOWS ONLY TO KING, SAYS ITS PREMIER IN NOTES

Continued from First Page.

Force of these objections and desire to consider, in consultation with your cabinet, how they can best be met.

"His Majesty's Ministers believe arrangements can be embodied in the Government now in view whereby these difficulties can be met. The question of the area within the special jurisdiction of the northern Parliament will be reserved for discussion with you. The creation of an all Ireland Parliament would clearly further the amicable settlement of this problem.

"His Majesty's Government are fully aware of the objections which the people of northern Ireland may feel to participation in any arrangement in an all Ireland Parliament. They therefore have been examining some alternatives and their consequences. Their study has convinced them that grave difficulties would be raised for both parts of Ireland if jurisdiction over reserved subjects was not conferred upon a common authority.

## "Border Hard to Maintain."

"In the first place, customs barriers would have to be established between northern and southern Ireland over the jagged line of the frontier. The inconvenience of this arrangement would be considerably enhanced by the fact that there must of necessity be large elements of the population on both sides whose sympathies will be across the border. Natural channels of trade would be arbitrarily obstructed. The difficulty of working out any such arrangement would be unceasing, the cost considerable and the vexation to traders continuous.

"In the second place the finance of the Government of Ireland act would necessarily have to be recast. It is the essence of dominion status that contribution of a dominion toward the imperial charges is voluntary. If northern Ireland were a part of the Irish State its contribution would be voluntary, like those of the dominions.

"On the other hand, if southern Ireland became a dominion, while northern Ireland remained a part of the United Kingdom with the essential corollary of representation in the Imperial Parliament, it is clear that the people of northern Ireland would have to bear their proportional share of all the imperial burdens, such as the army and navy and other imperial services, in common with the taxpayers of the United Kingdom.

"It will be evident that the people of Great Britain are making important sacrifices for the sake of a settlement. Heavily burdened though Great Britain is, the Government, with the full consent of public opinion at home and throughout the empire, are offering to forego her right to exact from Ireland any contribution to future imperial expenses. Single handed the British nation assumes responsibility for the imperial debt except so far as Ireland and the dominions may resolve of their own free will to contribute to the cost.

"His Majesty's Government have previously reviewed the problem in broad outline only, and his Majesty's Government cordially invite the Ministers of northern Ireland to meet them in conference with a view to a full and frank exchange of views."

## "Allegiance Never Withdrawn."

"In his reply, dated November 11, Sir James Craig wrote:

"The question of giving their allegiance to the throne does not arise in the case of the people of Ulster, as they have always been among his Majesty's most loyal and devoted servants. It is always been the desire of northern Ireland to remain in the closest possible union with Great Britain and the empire which Ulstermen have helped to build up and to which they are proud to belong.

"The Government of northern Ireland

Government of northern Ireland are prepared to accept three out of the four proposals put forward by his Majesty's Government.

"In conclusion, the Government of northern Ireland desire to express their firm conviction that the time has not yet arrived when the cause of peace in Ireland, which they fervently desire to further by all means in their power, can be promoted by establishing an all Ireland Parliament. Such a constitution can only come from mutual confidences. When the time for it comes the provisions of the act of 1920 will prove sufficient for the purpose of bringing it into existence."

Premier Lloyd George wrote on November 11:

"We have received with great regret your refusal to enter a conference unconditionally. To demand as between two sets of Ministers of the crown preliminary limitation on freedom of discussion is contrary to the spirit of mutual loyalty and cooperation which animates his Majesty's governments in all parts of the empire.

"We regret it the more because your counter proposal, that southern and northern Ireland should be constituted into two separate dominions, is in our judgment indefensible. We are opposed to it in the first place as a ground of broad imperial principle. To create two dominions in Ireland, one of twenty-six and one of six counties, would fundamentally change the existing system of imperial organization.

"We could not reasonably claim a place for two Irelands in the assembly of the League of Nations or in the Imperial Conference. If Ireland is represented in either institution it must preferably be Ireland as a whole, or, failing that, the whole that part which has the largest population and area.

"To demand the same national and international status for six Irish counties separately is a proposal we could not reconcile with the empire's internal and foreign interests.

"Your proposal would in our opinion be equally injurious from a domestic standpoint to the British Isles both financially and commercially. The erection of two systems of national government in the same islands is sufficiently beset with difficulties.

"The erection of three national governments, involving three systems of customs and excise, three rates of income tax and three currencies, would be injurious to the trade of Ireland.

"Lines Likely to Harden."

"All experience proves, moreover, that as complete a partition of Ireland as your proposal must militate with increasing force against that ultimate unity which you yourself hope will one day be possible. The existing state of central and southeastern Europe is a terrible example of the evils which spring from the creation of new frontiers cutting the natural circuits of commercial activity, but when once such frontiers are established they harden into permanence. Partition on these lines the majority of the Irish people will never accept, nor could we conscientiously attempt to enforce it. It would be fatal to the purpose of a lasting settlement.

"We cannot finally overlook the effect of your proposal upon the welfare of the minorities in both southern and northern Ireland. In both parts of Ireland there are considerable communities cut off from the majority there, to whom they are bound by faith, tradition and natural affinity. The majority in southern Ireland have a strong sense of responsibility for their coreligionists in the six counties; the minority there have an equal interest in your sympathy and support.

"The considerations which I have outlined make a free interchange of ideas between us essential. I hope, therefore, that you will come and see me at your earliest convenience."

Sir James Craig replied on November 17:

"You express regret that my colleagues and I have found it impossible to meet you in formal conference so long as your proposal that we should

agree to the establishment of an all Ireland Parliament was open to discussion. To enter a conference under such conditions would, in our view, be dishonest, since we know that in no circumstances would Ulster accept such a position, involving permanent subordination to the Sinn Féin. We are strongly convinced that it would only tend to make a settlement more difficult and encourage false hopes, if even by implication we discussed a condition which cannot be considered.

"In your letter of the 10th inst. you indicated an alternative but have made no mention of the course suggested in our reply. We urge that if you resolve upon complete fiscal separation of Ireland from the rest of the United Kingdom the same equality of treatment as between northern and southern Ireland should be maintained in dealing with the services as has been pursued with regard to the services already transferred. You now mention various objections to your proposal and suggest that more harmonious trade relations would result from Great Britain and Ulster by the control of these matters being in our hands rather than in the hands of an all Ireland Parliament dominated by the Sinn Féin, which during the last twelve months has enforced a trade boycott against northern Ireland."

"Wants Firm, Abiding Link."

"We concur with the view that the creation of new frontiers would tend to harden into permanent lines, then seek to establish such a frontier between Great Britain and Ireland? If, however, you are determined upon such a policy, is it not better to grant Ulster the status of a separate dominion and thus insure a firm, abiding link between northern Ireland and the mother country?"

"I point out the great difficulties of creating a northern dominion in Ireland, and you refer to this as our counter proposal. That description is not quite accurate. We feel that the arguments you use as objections to two dominions apply with equal force to the creation of one. We only put forward our suggestions because we are convinced that the British Government, in the name of the United Kingdom it makes relatively little difference to create two new units instead of one.

"To sum up, if you force Ulster to leave the United Kingdom against the wishes of her people, she desires to be left in a position to make her own fiscal and international policy conform as nearly as possible with the policy of the mother country and retain British traditions, British currency, British ideals and the British language, and in this way render the disadvantages attendant by her separation from Great Britain as slight as is possible."

# CLOSE LINEUP SEEN IN THE DAIL EIREANN

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them who suffered most during the disturbances have decided to forget the past and vote with Mr. Griffith and his followers. Among those credited with having such intentions are Dr. Ada English and Mrs. Pearse, whose two sons were executed in 1916.

In Dublin Castle, among the officials who have worked hard for peace, there are certain misgivings. The opinion was expressed by a high official that Mr. de Valera probably will, when replying to Mr. Griffith's proposal for acceptance of the treaty, take the stand that the members of the Dail Eireann were elected on a Republican platform and have no right to deviate from that mandate. The possibility was advanced that if no agreement could be reached a plebiscite would be suggested.

The Irish Bishops, following a meeting presided over by Cardinal Logue, issued a statement of a non-committal character, imploring the divine blessing upon the deliberations of the Dail Eireann, and said that body would be sure to have the best interests of the country in mind. It continued:

"The Dail Eireann will have the responsibility of deciding the destiny of Ireland in the approaching deliberations, in the course of which they will be sure to have before their minds the best interests of the country and the wishes of the people to whom they and we happily belong."

One of the Bishops said that if a plebiscite is decided on the Bishops would use all their influence among the people for acceptance of the agreement.

Meanwhile the British Government is showing its peaceful desires. Interned men are being released everywhere in batches or singly. Many men who have been convicted by a court-martial and sentenced to death or terms of imprisonment are being quietly sent home.

HAYS IS CRITICISED.

Postmaster-General Charged With Overturning Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Postmaster-General Hays was criticised in the House to-day by Representative Wingo (Dem., Arkansas) who declared he was overturning the Civil Service Commission to obtain appointments of faithful Republicans as postmasters.

Mr. Wingo referred to Mr. Hays as a "Presbyterian deacon" who is "pretending to run a Sunday school in the Post-office Department."

"His real claim for distinction," declared Mr. Wingo, "is that he is a past master of partisan politics and that he goes about in a mousetrap suit 'armed' with a plan to take care of faithful Republicans."

The French Government is exercising the strictest supervision over persons entering France in order to keep out of this country any one who has previously been expelled. The police swooped down on the Hotel Savoy and took to detective headquarters Alexander Frank Dwyer of Detroit, Mich., whom they suspected of having been deported from the Riviera eighteen years ago. After a long examination of Mr. Dwyer's passport it was discovered that although his name was identical with that of a man who had been expelled from France, other details varied and Mr. Dwyer proved he is on his first trip to France.

The police apologized to him. Tourists who may have reason to believe that their names figure in French records had better not rely on the passing of years to wipe out youthful errors.

# 7,000 MILE TRIP BY AIR IS STARTED

Lucien Sharpe Leaves Paris on a Two Months' Plane Voyage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 13.

Lucien Sharpe of Providence, R. I., intends to capture the title of the world's greatest air passenger. Last September Mr. Sharpe, who is wealthy, was mistaken for a prominent New York banker when he undertook a mysterious trans-European air voyage.

Mr. Sharpe left Le Bourget, the flying station just outside of Paris, last evening on a two months' air tour which will take him more than 7,000 miles. He refused to comment on his trip beyond declaring that the railroads are too slow and uncomfortable to satisfy him. He is accompanied by the same pilot—Cobham—who he employed on his trip last September. He will visit Toulouse, Madrid, Casablanca, Dakar, Oren, Algiers, Tunis, Brindisi, Athens, Constantinople and Bucharest, returning to Paris by way of Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Munich and Strasbourg.

Those Once Expelled Can't Reenter France.

A. F. Dwyer Arrested; Double Deported 18 Years Ago.

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Mrs. Charles E. Hughes.



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- First Distinguish it from other companies with similar names, and
- Second Bring to public attention our "Safety Limits" (operating rules) wherein the Company differs from its competitors and which make our Guaranteed First Mortgages and Certificates the most strongly safeguarded mortgage investment in America.

In order to obtain the advantage of the best ability, we have decided on a contest, open to the whole public, with a prize of \$1,000 in cash.

Those desiring to compete should first obtain and read our descriptive literature in order that they may have a clear idea of the advantages of Guaranteed Mortgages and Certificates as an investment and particularly of the strength that lies in our "Safety Limits." A file of this literature will be supplied from any of our offices if you will write or call for it. What we are seeking is an original and telling idea. It is not necessary to be an artist to compete successfully.

## RULES

The design must be in black and white—either a drawing or a pencil sketch.

It must be clear and distinct when reduced to a diameter of not over two inches.

It must be suitable for reproduction in advertisements, literature and on letterheads.

All designs must be sent or delivered to Lawyers Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty Street, New York City, in a sealed envelope marked "Trade-Mark Contest."

Each envelope should contain two smaller sealed envelopes, one containing the design, the other the name and address of the sender. These envelopes properly marked for identification will be supplied by us with the literature.

No design will be considered unless actually received on or before February 1, 1922. No envelope will be opened until after that date.

Any person not an employee of Lawyers Mortgage Company may compete and may submit in separate envelopes any number of designs.

The award will be made for the best design submitted, whether adopted for use by the Company or not.

The award of \$1,000 will be made on or before March 1st, and the design and the name of the winner published in the press.

The judges will be Frederic R. Coudert and Robert L. Pierrepont, Directors of the Company, and Richard M. Hurd, President.

Literature and envelopes sent on request for A-129

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